

CONNECTICUT ANSWERS OUR APPEAL

From Connecticut, we received \$36.50 Friday and a note written by one of the leaders of the state Freedom of the Press Committee telling us, "we're beginning to go to work" on the fund appeal for \$60,000 for The Worker and Daily Worker.

When readers in that state say they're beginning to go to work, it means something. Whether circulation or fund campaign, they're generally up front.

A New York trade unionist, who had previously contributed \$50,

Send your contribution to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

came along with another \$25 Friday. He is a member of a "committee of 25" in his trade, he said. An electrical worker from Brooklyn deposited another \$22. And a person who would not identify himself plunked down \$300.

These contributions, plus tens and fives from faithful friends in a South Carolina town; in Grawford, Neb.; Providence, R.I.; St. Louis; Philadelphia; Syracuse and Hanacroix, N.Y., as well as in New York City, brought us some \$500 Friday.

Considering the fact that we initiated our plea just a few days earlier in the weekend Worker of Sept. 6, and repeated in the Daily Worker of Sept. 8, this was swell.

But we're worried. As we said in our appeals, we need \$8,000 of the \$60,000 by today. As of Friday, less than \$2,000 had come through. We recognized that the holiday weekends would make things tough, and we're banking on our supporters coming through today in large numbers, both through the mails and personally, to make up that \$8,000.

We would suggest again that:

• Every reader place \$10 or \$5 in an envelope and mail to us at once, or bring it to the office.

• Every reader get in touch with all others who are friendly to the paper, and get their contributions to send or bring to us.

Peking Tosses Korea Parley Plan Back into UN

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The People's Republic of China yesterday tossed the State Department's plan for the Korean peace conference back in the lap of the United Nations. But Secretary Foster

Dulles' assistant for UN affairs, Robert Murphy, said the U. S. will oppose any further consideration of the Korean political conference in the UN. The General Assembly's eighth session begins here tomorrow.

In rejecting the State Department plan, which was adopted by the UN voting majority last month, the Peking government submitted counter-proposals calling for the participation of India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Burma.

CHINA'S PROPOSALS

The Chinese proposals were cabled by Premier Chou En-lai to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld with a request that he send a copy to all 60 members of the UN and "include it as an item on the agenda." The Chinese reply made these points:

1. The Far East Conference is supposed not only to seek a Korean peace settlement but also "to discuss other questions." This task "cannot be undertaken

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McCarthy Here To Launch New Anti-UN Smears

Sen. Joseph McCarthy was all set to fish for red herrings around the United Nations building on New York's East River today.

A sub-committee of the Senate's Permanent Committee on Investigations, which is headed by the Wisconsin fascist, begins closed hearings on alleged "Communist infiltration" of the UN, one day before the opening of the UN's ninth General Assembly.

McCarthy's tall fish tales were considerably overshadowed over the weekend by much bigger headlines from Washington and California.

A Department of the Army spokesman had disclosed that the Republican Senator had broken security regulations last Wednesday in making public an Army intelligence report on Soviet Siberia, which, McCarthy alleged, was "95 percent Communist propaganda."

If prosecuted for violating the anti-espionage laws, McCarthy could get up to 10 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine, but nobody expected any such action from Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

In California, the House Un-American Committee copped the headlines with the news that popular television star, Lucille Ball, had signed a nominating petition of the American Communist Party in 1936. The 42-year-old actress, star of the "I Love Lucy" program, worth \$8,000,000 in the current 30-month period, said she had done it all to please her grandfather, an old-time Socialist. The committee gave the actress a "clean bill of health."

Also in Washington, charges were heard from well-worn FBI hacks Joseph Zach Kornfeder and Benjamin Gitlow that 600 Protestant clergymen are members of

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Wagner Supporters Seek Big Primary Turnout Tomorrow

By MICHAEL SINGER

Both camps in the Democratic primary will wind up their campaigns tonight with estimates ranging from less than 800,000 to nearly 1,750,000 as the total votes to be cast tomorrow in the struggle between Mayor Impellitteri and Manhattan Borough President Rob-

ert F. Wagner for the Democratic mayoralty nomination. There are 2,132,181 enrolled Democrats eligible to vote, and political experts declare that the heavier the turnout the better the chances for Wagner to win.

As the key struggle neared its close, Democratic county chair-

men supporting the Impellitteri bid, Kenneth Sutherland of Brooklyn, James A. Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond, were exhorting their district captians to keep the vote to a minimum.

Their thinking, as sampled by this reporter in various sections of

the Impellitteri camp, ran something like this:

If the bulk of the Democratic enrolled voters, overwhelmingly pro-New Deal and heavily concentrated in the Jewish, Negro and working-class districts, come to the polls, then Wagner is sure to

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Durkin's Resignation Clears the Air

An Editorial

THE RESIGNATION of Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin was long expected and inevitable. His act was merely a recognition of the fact that the Eisenhower administration is not willing to yield even secondary concessions to labor, like some of the promised revisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The resignation of Durkin has met with the approval of leaders of all sections of the labor movement. The rank and file will surely greet the action.

Under the circumstances, with big business completely in control of the administration, with its policy an all-out drive to plunder the country and the mass of the people, a trade union official in the office of Secretary of Labor merely provided a figleaf for the regime in Washington.

FOR SOME TIME, Durkin tried to apologize for the Eisenhower administration. On occasions he gave public assurances that promised amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law will be made good. Recently he even lashed out angrily at the acting president of his own plumbers union for writing an editorial in the union's journal picturing the Eisenhower policy as a "pattern of plunder." But in his press conference Thursday explain-

ing his resignation, Durkin as much as admitted that he was little more than a figure-head in the business-run administration. Promises to him were as easily forgotten as promises to an office boy.

Whatever President Eisenhower may have meant when he said in his letter to Durkin that he will be "missed and remembered," the fact is that the appointment of Durkin served a useful purpose for the administration. It helped build illusions that it was possible for the labor movement to play ball with the newly-elected Republican regime. It helped conceal the real plot that was building up in Washington against labor and all the "little people" of America, and slowed the trend for the sort of vigor and labor unity that was needed to meet the new conditions.

The virtually unanimous voice in condemnation of the Eisenhower regime and its congress majority that came from labor on Labor Day, made the contradiction all the more apparent. Durkin could not stay in the cabinet and claim to be a man of labor. His associates in the labor movement undoubtedly made that clear to him.

WITH DURKIN out of the cabinet, what now? The workers and all people who look to labor for initiative

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Rally Wednesday in Fight to Vindicate Rosenbergs

— See Editorial Page 5 —

Anti-Labor Records of Congress Witchhunters Coming to Coast

Poll Opposes L.A. Council's Curb of Press

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—Average citizens are 3-2 against the City Council's denial of 15-year-old press privileges to the Daily People's World.

The Mirror, afternoon tabloid, found this out when a roving reporter and photographer questioned people on what they thought of the ban.

Even the Herald-Express, an afternoon Hearst publication, admits the People's World was "kicked around." Previously, the Times, morning Republican newspaper, condemned the council's action.

That left only two of the city's major commercial dailies as yet officially silent on the freedom of the press issue. They were the Daily News and the Examiner.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Independent Progressive Party denounced the council's action, a citizens' letter writing campaign to the council was underway, and the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild were considering court action.

The Mirror's "Quick Quiz" column printed the following answer to the slightly loaded question:

"What do you think of the City Council's action in barring a representative of the Communist newspaper People's World from the press section?"

Philip Rosenblum—"If he is an accredited newspaperman, I do not think the council should put a curb on the freedom of the press."

Bunty Thomas—"Although their motives are good, their actions defy our Constitution which grants freedom of the press."

Inez Lampi—"I sincerely think the council should have been more broadminded."

Also quoted by the Mirror were Andy Zariffs and Mrs. Robert Russell, who thought the council was right, although Mrs. Russell did think it opened the way to "scream about an invasion of free freedom of the press."

The Herald-Express acknowledged that the Daily People's World was "kicked around" at the end of a long editorial indictment over what the "great political minds" of the council said about the Hearst afternoon newspaper.

"Of course," concluded the Herald-Express, "from this conversation of a bunch of four-time elected politicians it would seem that a great American newspaper which is read every day by a million people in Southern California should be kicked around like the People's World..."

Reuben W. Borough, former city police works commissioner and IPP candidate for U. S. Senator last year, asserted that the council's action was "atrocious and utterly out of line with American tradition."

"If anyone understood the spirit of the founding fathers," said Borough, "they couldn't be guilty of excluding any newspaper from any place at any time including that little corner of the City Council chambers."

"This is an insult to sound Americanism. Every good American ought to resent it. This isn't an issue involving just the People's World. It is much broader than that; it involves all the press."

"If the councilmen would read the statement of the Westchester Conference of the American Library Association and of the American Book Publishers Council on the issue of the freedom to read, they'd hang their heads in shame over their action."

Jack Berman, IPP county executive vice chairman, said that "if it were not so serious, this incursion into the rights of a free press would be called ridiculous." "It is the petty vindictiveness of..."

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SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—A preliminary Daily People's World investigation of the would-be Congressional investigators of Pacific Coast labor this fall, establishes:

- In the books of AFL and CIO they have the most consistent anti-labor voting records in Congress. Judging by the voting record their investigations will be as impartial as a Ku Klux Klan inquiry into Negro life.
- One was seriously considered at one time by a couple of notorious pro-fascists as their choice for a Presidential boom.
- Another owes his election to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) in about as dirty a campaign as has ever disgraced American politics.
- Still another first learned about labor by tapping wires for the FBI in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The three Congressional investigators are:

- Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.) who will head up a "task force" of the Senate Internal Security Committee. Avowed purpose of his inquiry is to drum up propaganda for his bill to place all unions under the dictation of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The board would be given absolute power to brand any union "pro-Communist" and then put it out of business.
- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) who will head up a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee. Announced purpose of this inquiry is to ferret out "racketeering" and "communism" in maritime labor. Actual aim, the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union charges, is to push for government control of dock hiring and dock unions, as has been established in the Port of New York.
- Rep. Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.) who will head a House Un-American Committee expedition to pick up what headline morsels the others have left, or to chew the same ones over again.

The Congressional three-ring circus will have its sidesteps—two investigations by California state senate committees. One, headed by State Senator F. Fesley Abshire (R-Coyserville), will look into union funds and determine whether they are spent for purposes approved by the committee. The other is the state's Un-American Committee, headed by Senator Hugh M. Burns (D-Fresno).

VOTING RECORDS

Now the voting records.

BUTLER—In an AFL Labor's League for Political Education tabulation of Congress voting records from 1947 through 1952, the Maryland Republican fails to register even one "good" vote. The Senator is also credited with all "wrong" votes by the CIO Political Action Committee in a tally of 1952 Senate votes.

CAPEHART—In 36 test votes, LLPE scores him 1 "good", 26 "bad", and 3 absences. Included are such key issues as Taft-Hartley, minimum wages, social security, rent and price control, housing and taxation. CIO-PAC credits him with 1 "good" vote in 17 chances in 1952, and that was for some CIO-favored amendment to the Marshall Plan. Otherwise, he has 15 "bad" votes, and one absence.

VELDE—In the LLPE 1947-52 record, the former FBI agent is credited with just one good vote out of 27 chances; that was on the "excess profits" tax. The AFL has him voting wrong 21 times. On five votes he was absent. In the CIO-PAC 1952 tally, he voted wrong 16 times, on every issue regarded as a test by CIO.

The voting record is a good indication of where these investigators stand on labor, but it isn't the whole story.

He likes to think of himself as a businessman, which he is.

"As a businessman," he once said, "I see everything through the eyes of business." (Among his business ventures have been the phonograph company that bore his name, and now the Packard Mfg. Corp., a family venture that handles subcontracts on war production.)

Most of all, according to some of his gushing biographers, Capehart (or Homer, as they call him) is a salesman. Fortune Magazine described him as "one of the highest powered, highest pressure salesmen this country has ever produced."

The political wares he has peddled might be judged by some of the buyers he attracted in the late 1930s.

"To such effect did he apply his selling skill that, according to Dies Committee testimony, some domestic would-be fuhrers, including the notorious George Deatherage and James E. Campbell, soon began to consider him a Presidential white horse on which they hoped to ride to the White House," Fortune Magazine (Feb., 1941) reported. The Dies evidence thwarted these plans, of

which Homer says he was ignorant.

In Congress, aside from supporting every union-busting measure, Capehart was a prime leader in every move to wreck price controls, and is at present the author of a tax measure that would extend federal tax handouts for war industry to other industries as well.

Capehart's Senate colleague, Butler, is a McCarthy creation. In 1950, McCarthy was bent on "getting" Sen. Millard Tydings, conservative and aristocratic Democrat from Maryland. Butler, a man without distinction in Lord Calvert's home state, was the human material McCarthy stumbled upon.

The New York Post (September, 1951) recorded:

"Butler's physical presence was about the only Maryland contribution to the 1950 campaign in that state. The money came principally from Texas. The day-to-day stage managing was done by a public relations counsel imported from Chicago. The writing and printing of the key campaign literature was done in the offices and plant of the Washington Times-Herald. And, of course, Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin planned the

approach to be used, raised funds, provided the research material and the researchers, supervised the mailing and distribution of literature, and made speeches."

Maryland election laws were violated right and left, and when authorities caught up with some of the most flagrant violations, McCarthy and his cronies let Jon Jonkel, Chicago public relations man, take the rap. Jonkel was tried and found guilty and slapped on the wrist with a \$5,000 fine.

LURID CAMPAIGN

One of the most lurid aspects of the campaign was an episode involving Butler and a Baltimore printer, William Fedder, who put out much of the Butler campaign material.

On election eve, with the bill mounting, Fedder began to worry about whether he would get paid. To reassure him, Butler sent a letter personally guaranteeing payment.

No sooner had the letter been dispatched than one of Butler's advisers realized the indiscretion. Maryland state law prohibits the personal expenditure of more than \$5,000 by a candidate in his own behalf. Butler's financial pledge

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TIMBER MONOPOLY'S RISING PROFITS CITED AS BASIS FOR WAGE DEMANDS

SEATTLE, Sept. 13.—Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. can afford the six-hour day plus a substantial wage increase and still leave the company as much or more profit per employee as it showed in the boom year 1943, a study by lumber unionists shows this week.

Based on the company's own figures summarizing operations for 1943 to 1952, the union analysis revealed that Weyerhaeuser's net worth increased from \$153 million on Dec. 31, 1943, to \$296 million on Dec. 31, 1952.

This \$143 million increase was derived from profits, none of it from new outside investment.

Weyerhaeuser's profit situation is not exceptional in the lumber industry. All major operators have been riding a postwar gravy train because of inflated prices and speedup productivity.

The union study emphasizes profit per hourly employee to underscore the fact that Weyerhaeuser has piled up its loot at the expense of its workers' living standards.

HELLER BUDGET

The average annual wage for the company's hourly employees in 1943 was \$2,854. This fell \$110.13 short of meeting the widely-recog-

nized standard for minimum health and decency established by the Heller committee at the University of California. The 1943 Heller budget called for \$2,964.13 for a family of four for one year.

By 1950, despite union-won increases in dollar wages, bringing average annual earnings up to \$3,344 per employee, buying power had been cut so sharply that this average fell \$932 short of the Heller Budget figure of \$4,276 for a family of four.

During the same year, 1950, Weyerhaeuser made a profit per employee, after taxes, of \$2,419. Of this 1950 profit per employee, says the study, \$932 "came right out of the worker's minimum living standard. It represents food, clothing, housing the worker didn't get."

OTHERS WORSE OFF

Annual wage figures given are for average wages, and workers at or near the base pay rate are much worse off, it is pointed out.

The company's 1952 profit per employee before taxes was \$4,208. All of it could be used for im-

proved working any pay standards, since there is no income tax until a profit is made.

"It is apparent that \$4,208 will support the six-hour day and a wage increase and leave as much or more profit per employee than the company had in 1943—a boom year," the study concluded.

To complete the picture it should be reported that during the last 10 years Weyerhaeuser has substantially increased its investment in new plant and equipment. Much of this new plant has been built at taxpayers' expense, through the operation of the accelerated amortization provisions of the mis-called Defense Production Act.

New, modern plant and equipment has served to reinforce the company's dominant position in the industry, enabling it to squeeze out smaller, less efficient competitors.

A new pulp mill in Everett, for example, will enable Weyerhaeuser to utilize waste products from three or four of its other operations in the manufacture of pulp. The company will get its raw material for practically nothing and process it in a plant built largely with taxpayer dollars.

A Class in Journalism on the N. Y. Times' Editorial Technique

By LESTER RODNEY

SUPPOSE WE calmly examine an editorial in the New York Times today for a lesson in how the big business papers desert all journalistic principle in their effort to dampen the hopes and desires of most Americans for peace.

(Schools of journalism like those at Columbia and NYU which often use the Times as a text are invited to use this column. No permission needed.)

The editorial was entitled "The End of Big Switch." It is a classic example of devious distortion, not as blatant as the News or Mirror, but just as dishonest. After expressing happiness over the return of our boys, the Times

"Our satisfaction over the operation, however, aside from this personal factor, must be considerably tempered." Why? Because of "... the repeated record of barbarously inhumane treatment of our captured personnel."

Now there have been reports of alleged bad treatment. But these have also been an overwhelming number of statements by returned POWs, up to and including Gen. Dean, that treatment was good and friendly and there were no atrocities.

Now assume for a moment, which we do not, that the wild "atrocity" yarns so assiduously sought by the press are all gospel. Still that would be only PAIT

of the picture brought back by our POWs. How about all the testimony that there were no atrocities whatsoever? If the Times were the honest, sober journal of record it pretends to be, truly hoping for peace and hence happy to find every possibility of peace, wouldn't it say SOMETHING about the fact that there were many GOOD reports by our returning boys in addition to what it calls the record of inhumane treatment?

Not even a HINT can be found in this editorial that there was anything but "atrocity" reports from the returnees. Which sets up for the Times the pessimistic conclusion "No one expected a Chi-

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49 in Single Block Sign for Charney, CP Candidate

By ABNER W. BERRY

Upper West Side voters, in an area bounded by 88th and 90th Sts., and Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., have given a rousing kick-off to the campaign to nominate George Blake Charney as the People's Rights Party candidate for New York County District Attorney.

One young man-and-wife

team reported yesterday that a five-hour canvass of a block in the above neighborhood netted 49 signatures on Charney's nominating petitions plus a number of encouraging by-products.

In front of one house, the canvassers report, a Puerto Rican voter, after reading the petition and other literature, turned to a group of his neighbors who stood

around and translated it to them.

"This man Charney," the volunteer interpreter told the group in Spanish, "is for the poor man—Puerto Ricans, Jews, Negroes—all of us—and he needs our signatures to get on the ballot."

He then passed the petitions among his friends for their signatures. And when the canvassers asked the volunteer why

he had helped them, he replied:

"It is important to let my people know about these things."

After the petitions were returned, properly signed, it was learned by the canvassers that the man who had helped them was not a Daily Worker reader, and for the asking he became a subscriber.

"Our experience was phenom-

enial" the canvassers chorused, and the young man continued to this reporter while his wife looked after their seven-month-old infant daughter.

"Not one door was slammed on us; not one person in that entire five hours red-baited us; and most of them wanted to know about the Communist

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ADENAUER MOVES TO TURN UNIONS INTO GOV'T AGENCY

Daily Worker Foreign Dept.

West Germany's government at the weekend handed the German Trade Union Federation an ultimatum to submit to state domination and reorganization.

At the same time, the U. S. High Commission announced re-establishment of handicraft guild monopolies, a survival of the Middle Ages and a basic component of the corporate state.

In addition, the newspaper Handelsblatt, organ of German banking and industrial monopoly interests, demanded the government carry through a massive give-away program, and called for appointment of Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Minister of Economy, to a top policy-making post.

The three developments, following Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's pledge "to liberate" East Germany and the announcement of his forthcoming ultimatum to France to ratify the Bonn and European Army treaties, reflected the speed with which the Adenauer regime is moving toward fascism and war since its reelection on Sept. 6.

NAZI "LABOR FRONT"

Reports from Bonn gave as ostensible reason for Adenauer's crackdown on the unions the fact that they had favored the Social Democratic Party in the elections. But this was only the pretext. The real reason is the determination of the Ruhr industrialists and West German bankers to re-establish conditions similar to those of the Hitler period, when the workers were deprived of all power to struggle for wages and living conditions.

Ironically, the move was led by Jacob Kaiser, Adenauer's Minister for All-German Affairs, and Karl Arnold, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia, who began their postwar political careers as leaders of the Roman Catholic unions which affiliated with the Socialist unions to form the United National Federation.

The Adenauer ultimatum would

require the Trade Union Federation to rewrite its charter and cede control to Roman Catholic labor officials, who in turn would be subject to the authority of Adenauer, Kaiser and Arnold. Thus

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BACK TO SCHOOL: This is a familiar sight in New York City today. Children will have job of learning three R's in overcrowded, understaffed schools, with many students going on two and three shifts.

Ryan Waterfront Gang Endorses Impellitteri

Joseph P. Ryan, life-time president of the International Longshoremen's Association and king over the machinery of racketeers controlling it, has given Mayor Impellitteri his endorsement and has asked his followers to vote for Impellitteri in Tuesday's primary.

The mayor, who has found union endorsements very scarce, publicly greeted Ryan's blessing. Ryan, wearing an Impy button, accompanied the Mayor Thursday when Impellitteri went to greet an outing of the Horatio Seymour Democratic Club aboard a Hudson River Day Line steamer.

Ryan's people control the club. The Mayor welcomed the Ryan endorsement despite the fact that Ryan has been revealed a bribe-taker and is currently a 30-count indictment for stealing union funds.

The second belated pre-primary "labor" endorsement for the Mayor came from an official of the extremely reactionary company union in the Wanamaker Department store. He is Paul P. Milling, its president, for whom both the AFL and CIO are too "radical."

The Ryan endorsement of Impellitteri was greeted by the supporters of Robert Wagner, Jr., as confirmation of their charge that the Mayor has done nothing to clean out waterfront racketeering.

CIO Group Will Meet in N.Y. on Packing Union

A special CIO committee named by Walter Reuther to go into the situation in the United Packinghouse Workers of America will meet in New York following a meeting last week in the offices of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit.

The committee, consisting of Emil Rieve, head of the textile union; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW; and Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will meet in Rieve's offices here.

Reuther intervened in the UPWA on the basis of a secession movement in the South begun by A. O. McKinney, UPWA's director, of that area when his union placed him on charges of discrimination against Negroes in the union.

The "rebel" leader, who claims he has 5,000 behind him, countered with charges of "Communism" against the leadership of the UPWA. Reuther had some months ago named a committee to "investigate" charges of "Communism" in the UPWA. That committee had done little until the new situation developed.

A joint statement issued by the committee after the Detroit meeting merely said of the problems in the union:

"We are confident they can be successfully resolved on the basis that will strengthen the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union."

One of the questions for the CIO to solve is the chartering by the CIO's United Retail Workers of the seceding southern locals headed by McKinney.



ALP HITS MOVE TO BAR NEGRO ON ESTIMATE BOARD

Clifford T. McAvoy ALP mayoralty candidate, announced over the weekend that the ALP would challenge nominating petitions, if filed by Harry L. Brumond and Robert Granville Burke, both of whom have said they intended to enter the Manhattan Borough President race.

The ALP "condemns this move which seeks to thwart the election of a Negro as Manhattan Borough President for the first time in history," said McAvoy.

The arrogant bid to continue the all-white status of the Board of Estimate reveals a contempt for the opinion of all fair-minded New Yorkers on the vital issues of Negro representation on all levels of government. As the political party which was first to nominate a Negro for this office in 1949 and again in 1953, the American Labor Party gave notice that it will fight the Brumond-Burke maneuver.

"We will challenge their petitions, if filed, because we are confident

that only through political fakery and political trickery can any signature be obtained on what would now be a petition to perpetuate Jim Crow."

McAvoy called on his mayoralty opponents to join "at once in a public condemnation of the Brumond-Burke gang-up on the principle of Negro representation."

All major forces in the elections have named Negroes to the office of Manhattan Borough President: Andronicus Jacobs, ALP; Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal Party; Assemblyman Hulan Jack, on the Wagner ticket; Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, on the Impellitteri slate; and Elmer A. Carter, Republican.

The ALP also urged Impellitteri, Wagner, Harold Riegelman, GOP mayoralty candidate, and Rudolph Halley, Liberal nominee, to follow its example in behalf of nominations of Negro attorneys at the forthcoming judicial district conventions of their respective parties.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 13 (FP)—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) "is as great a menace to the principles upon which the labor movement was founded as the most drastic piece of anti-labor legislation," the United Rubber Workers (CIO) warned here. The

union, in an eight-page pamphlet, analyzed McCarthy's rise to power, his financial shenanigans, his association with pro-Nazi and Texas oil millionaires, and cited the rising opposition to McCarthyism.

Its expose . . . the union said,

will have special meaning, "for the thousands of workers who have been sneered as 'agitators' and 'Communists' when they tried to organize unions . . . for the union men who fought for the right to speak up freely even when the boss didn't like it . . . for these men, and many others who know what it means to fight against tyranny and fear."

"McCarthyism," it said, "is a word which has come to mean irresponsible name-calling, strong-arm methods and bullying tactics, big lies wrapped up in little half-truths and a denial of due process of law. . . ."

"Symbolically enough, Joe McCarthy became senator by defeating Bob LaFollette, who as head of the famous LaFollette civil liberties committee, brought to public light the system of oppression and blacklisting used by American industry against American workers."

LaFollette is dead, and today McCarthy is one of the most powerful figures in the U. S. Senate, using freely the evil methods exposed by the LaFollette committee. McCarthy has built up a network of sneaks who, spy on their fellow workers in government; he has hired thugs to intimidate his opposition; and he has an ever-increasing blacklist of those who disagree with him.

The URW pointed out that historically the labor movement "has always fought against the

McCarthyism, the perpetrators of fear. Fear was the powerful weapon of the employers; fear of losing your job if you spoke your mind or joined the union; fear of going to jail if you participated in a strike."

"American labor must fight harder than ever against McCarthyism," it said. "American labor—together with other groups who have not yet been cowed by McCarthy—must fight courageously against this threat to our great democracy. America has got to be the home of the BRAVE, if we

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UAW BOARD LAUDS BURKIN FOR QUITTING CABINET

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Sept. 13. — Peace, and trade union unity are the theme of far-reaching resolutions adopted by Ford Local 200 in Windsor, Canada, and forwarded to the Canadian Congress of Labor convention now in session in Montreal.

The resolutions stressed:

• The need for a UN meeting "for the purpose of ending the cold war tensions and the opening of peaceful trading relations between the nations of the world."

• Admission of People's China to the UN.

• A CCL invitation to Mine-Mill, United Electrical Workers and Fur and Leather to re-affiliate

to the CCL "in the interest of uniting and strengthening the Canadian trade union movement."

• Rejection of CCL endorsement of the social democratic Canadian Commonwealth Federation as an obstacle to "uniting all sections of the labor movement in the political field" and adoption of non-partisan independent political action policy.

The 10,000-member Ford Local is known in the UAW as a middle of the road local, and its far reaching resolutions on these major issues reveal how deeply concerned the rank and file workers are about peace and unity of the working class to beat back reaction's attacks.

Amnesty, a Vital National Question

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

FOR OVER TWO YEARS NOW, for exercising the right of free speech, Gene Dennis, Ben Davis and many other fighters against imperialist war have been held in Federal prisons all over the country. It is high time that organized labor and the working class in general, as well as the Negro people and other democratic strata of the population, should realize the great importance of the cause for which our Communist fighters have been jailed and insist that they be turned loose forthwith.

The prosecution of the Communists under the Smith, McCarran and other thought-control laws is based on a monstrous lie. There is no germ of truth or justice in it, and the court convictions, turned out like products on an assembly line, can be rammed through only by means of a combination of intimidated juries, perjured witnesses, crooked prosecutors and cynical violation of the Constitution.

The whole lying purpose of these frame-ups is to create hysteria among the people and to make them falsely believe that in the Communist Party the USSR maintains a subversive organization in this country. The essence of the Communist scare is to create anti-Soviet hatred, to intensify war tension, and to help prepare the ground for a Wall Street instigated world war. Therefore, the masses of the people, who ardently desire peace, have the most basic reasons why they should defend the persecuted Communists and to demand that

their many imprisoned leaders be set free. Such action is struggle against the danger of war.

The protection of American democracy, as well as of world peace, also demands the defense and freedom of the indicted and imprisoned Communists. Every alert worker sees the sinister and growing danger of McCarthyism, which is American-type fascism. This deadly movement is directed against everything progressive in the country, especially the trade unions.

The heart of the attack is the persecution of the Communists. First it is the Communists who are attacked; then, as seen in Hitler Germany and Mussolini Italy, it will be the turn of all other phases of the labor and progressive movement.

The whole present monstrous attack upon the liberty of the people is being carried out under the fake pretense of fighting a Communist "menace." Defense of the democratic rights of the Communists is the fight for the preservation of the Bill of Rights.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL, in line with the Eisenhower-Dulles imperialist pro-war policy, is stepping up the attack upon the Communist Party, and therewith upon the liberties of the people in general. Besides initiating a new wave of arrests, Brownell recently announced that his department is considering trying the imprisoned Communists upon a second indictment; that is, for membership in the Communist Party. This indictment has been held in abeyance so far, but now Brownell threatens to activate it. Such action would confront the Communists indicted under the Smith Act with the perspective of long prison sentences added to their present monstrous sentences of from three to five years.

To try the Communists upon

the second indictment would be double jeopardy; that is, to try them twice for the same alleged offense. This would be an outrageous violation of the Constitution; but then the authorities do not bother their heads over law or justice when it is a case of railroadng Communists to the penitentiary and of cultivating war hysteria among the people.

THE REAL MEANING of Brownell's statement regarding the second indictment is that it is a threat formally to outlaw the Communist Party, as Senators McCarthy and Potter and others are demanding. The government has tried its level best by its outrageous indictments and trials, as well as by the many other persecutions to which Communists are subjected, to break up the Communist Party or to drive it underground. But the brave fight made by the Party has balked these attempts.

The government has hesitated formally to legalize the Communist Party, as this Hitler-like action would be a big blow internationally to the administration's democratic pretenses. But now, under the pressure of the aggressive imperialism of Eisenhower and Dulles, it is believed that now the time is ripe to take this reactionary step.

The illegalizing of the Communist Party would be a major blow against labor and all democracy in this country. It must not be allowed to happen. The workers, the Negro people, and their political friends and allies should pour in their protests to President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, against the threat to outlaw the Communist Party, against the continued indictment of Communist leaders, and for the immediate amnesty and release of all the Smith Act prisoners now in jail.

ence in methods between Hitler and Adenauer, although the basic objective is the same.

Hitler suppressed the unions, took over their offices and threw Social Democratic, Communist and Catholic leaders in jail.

Adenauer is bringing a mixture of Franco-type clerical fascism into the Hitler pattern. Unions, he says, have no business meddling into politics. Adenauer means, of course, into any kind of politics that run counter to his. So he insists that members of his clerical party, the Christian Democratic Union, get control of the Western German trade union machinery and leadership. The plan would put the unions under actual supervision of the Adenauer's party and government.

IT SHOULD TAKE no extraordinary thinking to see that Adenauer's clique aims for a clerical-fascist labor front and is moving towards the Franco-like "corporate state." The whole "co-determination" idea inaugurated by Adenauer, which sets up phony labor-management councils in industries, ostensibly to express a common employer-labor interest, smells of clerical fascism. The strong efforts Adenauer's forces have been making to revive and encourage craft and trade "guilds" in place of unions, a step so reactionary that at first even the Western occupation powers opposed it, is another indication of the trend.

It appears that one of the first tests in the struggle between the German workers and the newly advancing fascism will be over control of the unions. In this struggle the Eisenhower government will be fully on the side of Adenauer, for Adenauer is only its puppet. But what will the

(Continued on Page 6)

questions and answers on the Soviet Union

By JOSEPH CLARK

Joseph Clark, who spent three years in the Soviet Union as a correspondent of this paper has just returned from a tour of California, the northwest and Chicago. These are some of the questions asked at meetings in those places. He will answer questions addressed to him care of this paper.

Question: Why has Malenkov been playing down Stalin?

Answer: At the time that Stalin died I remember the speculation in American newspapers and radio about who will take Stalin's place. But in the Soviet Union at that time I noticed that people were not asking that question. They knew that no one had "appointed" Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to be the founders of Marxism. They knew that no one had "appointed" Lenin to be the founder of the Bolshevik Party and to develop Marxism in the epoch of imperialism. Similarly they knew that no one had "appointed" Stalin to develop Leninism in the period of the construction of socialism.

True enough the Soviet people knew that some one would be elected to take Stalin's place as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Malenkov was elected to that position.

The big business newspapers in our country have said that the big stress on collective leadership in the Soviet Union today is really a repudiation of Stalin. The absurdity of that charge can be seen in the fact that they started this editorial campaign on the basis of an article which appeared in Pravda. That article quoted from Stalin to show that collective leadership is the only satisfactory basis for leadership. So, when the Soviet communists carry out the teachings of Stalin on collective leadership, our sensational newspapers interpret that as a repudiation of Stalin.

Naturally there was a special situation in the world socialist movement, when its founders, Marx and Engels, were alive. And this was true for the Bolshevik Party when its founder, Lenin, was alive, and for the Soviet Union when Stalin was alive. The new situation has become a spur to the Communists and people of the Soviet Union to apply the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, now that the founders of Marxism-Leninism are no longer alive. The important thing, as far as the Soviet people are concerned, is that their teachings live today. And in this respect they stress the creative nature of Marxism; they point out that it is not a dogma, that these teachings must be applied creatively to every new situation as it develops.

The people of the Soviet Union have expressed confidence in the leadership of the Communist Party and the government of the USSR because the present leadership is standing on its own feet. The leadership is popular because it is carrying forward the two major policies of the Soviet Government as developed under both Lenin and Stalin. One is the constant improvement of the people's living standards and the other is a consistent peace policy which has already succeeded in bringing a definite easing of world tensions.

All in all, I'd say that the speculation in the big business press reveals their disappointment that there has been no crisis of transition in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death. The "crisis" and "convulsions" they speak about have appeared in the press here, but don't exist in the Soviet Union. The principle of collective leadership which Lenin and Stalin worked out is a major reason for the stability of the Soviet regime.

Question: Are the schools in the Soviet Union co-educational or are there schools for boys and schools for girls?

Answer: About 90 percent of the pupils in Soviet schools attend co-educational schools. In the larger cities there are separate schools for boys and girls. Most educational authorities I spoke to in various cities and villages of the Soviet Union expressed satisfaction with the results of the separate education where it has been established. They stressed the fact that the teaching and curriculum in schools for boys and girls are identical, that there is no inequality whatsoever. They also were in general agreement that there was no need to extend separate education to other places.

However, there is still a continuing discussion among educators on this question. There are some who feel that even though in the latter years of the war and in the post-war situation separate education was useful, especially in helping maintain good discipline and scholarship, today this is no longer so necessary.

Question: Is it true that prices are still quite high? Please give an example.

Answer: After the last general price cut in April, the sixth since the war, profits of most food, appliances and other goods were relatively low. For example, the cost of a three course meal in a factory restaurant, with steak or another meat dish as the main course, was three rubles. And the average factory worker was making 4 1/2 or 5 rubles an hour. The price of the electric refrigerator which sold for 800 rubles before the price cut was reduced to 640 rubles, or roughly the equivalent of three weeks' wages. Many clothing items are still high priced. For example a good quality man's suit will be about 800 rubles, and the average worker makes about 900 rubles a month. Incidentally, in most families there are at least two, often more wage earners. This is made possible among other things by the wide network of nurseries and kindergartens where working mothers can leave their children with a free heart. The emphasis, all the time I was in the Soviet Union, was on the constant increase of consumer goods, the reduction of prices and improving the quality and variety of goods. This trend has become even more marked in the most recent period.

Question: Is there still quite a severe housing shortage?

Answer: There are still areas of housing shortage, less in the medium sized and smaller industrial communities than in those, like Moscow, where there had been an unprecedented influx of population. However, there is an enormous housing program, and today even greater emphasis on apartment houses and private home construction.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Adenauer Moves Fast; What Will U.S. Labor Do?

A FAMILIAR PATTERN is unfolding in Western Germany. The plain fact is that fascism, which the world thought had been defeated in Germany, has come a long way to returning to power in the Western area.

Of first concern to Americans, and particularly to the labor movement, is the disgraceful fact that Konrad Adenauer and the former Nazis now matching under his banner won power mainly with the support of the U. S. government. The leaders of the CIO and AFL have been a most active force in support of the policy, first of the Truman government and now as continued by the Eisenhower administration, that brought the Adenauer forces to the position they hold now. They will probably twist and turn in their efforts to escape responsibility, but the facts are too glaring to be ignored or covered up.

An even more serious question before American labor is what it will do to prevent Germany from going completely fascist and becoming again the world center for war and fascism.

There is little argument in American labor on what Adenauer represents. The AFL and CIO leaders have often pointed

to his reactionary anti-labor policy and the increasing influence of the Ruhr industrialists and former Nazis in his regime. But what our labor leaders refuse to admit so far is that the foreign policy they support brought in Adenauer, just as the prewar policy of the U. S. and the other Western imperialist powers brought in Hitler.

AMERICAN LABOR has a history on its attitude to German fascism. For the 20 years since Hitler took power it has been customary for American labor leaders to boast of the AFL's, and later the CIO's opposition to the Nazis and the help given to victims of German fascism, especially those of the trade union movement. AFL and CIO leaders always stressed that the first step of the fascists when they gain power is to go after the trade unions.

Adenauer's clique didn't wait 24 hours after the elections to issue an ultimatum that the German Federation of Trade Unions with 6,000,000 members would have to be put under state control. The "crime" of the unions was their opposition to Adenauer in the elections.

The procedure toward the unions also shows some differ-



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THE FIGHT GOES ON

A READER of the Catholic weekly, *Commonweal*, notes (Sept. 11) that "For France and for several other European countries, the Rosenberg Case is not closed. It cannot be for us in the United States either." Writing of the day before Eisenhower decided to pull the switch in June, the *Commonweal* correspondent says:

"Those of us who were there will never forget it. From the rich boss to the street cleaner, from the Cardinal to the member of the Communist Party, there was but one talk, one concern, one effort. . . . This was not a demonstration against America, it was like the pathetic supplication of a whole people to another that it remain worthy of the cause of mankind. . . ."

The Catholic writer is reporting truly, in contrast to the ugly and deliberately lying propaganda we Americans got, and are still getting, about this incredible frame-up.

The Rosenberg case is not closed, and will never be closed until the truth of their innocence is recognized by all America.

The French Jewish captain, Alfred Dreyfus, was framed by an entire Government, by the courts, the Army, and certain cynical church politicians. Against Dreyfus, too, there was "evidence," documents, sworn testimony, etc. But it was all a forgery! And the highest government officials knew it was a forgery. Dreyfus was vindicated by a great popular crusade which saved the soul of France. It will be so with the Rosenberg case.

That is the meaning of the important Rosenberg-Sobell Rally which will be held this coming Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 7:30 p.m. at Randall's Island under the auspices of the Rosenberg Committee. The fight to get a new trial for Martin Sobell, framed to a 30-year jail term in the Rosenberg case, is growing. The same kind of FBI persecution of such political victims of frame-up as Bob Thompson is seen in all its ugliness. The resistance to the fascism of McCarthyism is on the rise.

New Yorkers of all political creeds will gather Wednesday to speak out against this organized evil which frames innocent people.

DURKIN'S RESIGNATION

(Continued from Page 1)

active, view the resignation of Durkin as evidence that the interests of those who run the Eisenhower administration and of the people, are poles apart. They expect the resignation to be the signal for greater vigor than ever, and unity of labor's forces in defense of the welfare of the people.

The resignation cleared away some illusions and confusion and the people expect the decks to be cleared for the sort of action that can win. Labor Day speeches have expressed eloquently some of the most widely recognized issues upon which ALL sections of the labor movement should be able to get together.

Labor is demanding higher living standards, holding that such higher purchasing power is necessary to cushion or slow the already developing economic decline. Labor is demanding an extensive program of housing, school, road, flood-control and similar peace-time construction. Labor is demanding a real Fair Employment Practices program. Labor wants return of the Bill of Rights to America and an end of McCarthyism. Labor protests against the scandalous give-away program inaugurated by Congress and the Eisenhower administration. Labor wants an end of Taft-Hartleyism in labor relations.

And it is high time, that the labor movement as a whole, realized it can have no more common ground with the administration on foreign policy than it has on the domestic issues. Significantly, on the day Durkin resigned, West German Chancellor Adenauer, who is a puppet of our State Department, moved to establish state control over the German Federation of Trade Unions and turn it into a clerical fascist labor front. How can labor be associated with a foreign policy that brings fascism in foreign lands?

Can we in America seriously object to the Taft-Hartley policy of the administration in Washington while at the same time supporting a foreign policy that imposes the evil in a more menacing form upon the German workers?

It is to be hoped that the AFL's convention opening next week in St. Louis and the CIO's convention later in the fall will draw the lessons. Their members in the shops and locals expect a program of action to follow, through which the fight for new progress can be really revitalized.

The workers of America interpret the Durkin resignation as notice that labor intends to wage a struggle against the big business interests running the Eisenhower administration. The workers must not be let down!

British Unionist Gives Case for East-West Trade

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A great expansion of East-West trade has been urged by the British engineering unions, and the subject caused lively discussion at the Trade Union Congress last week.

Below, George Sinfield, correspondent for the London Daily Worker, puts some questions of Jack Stanley, general secretary of the Constructional Engineering Union:

GEORGE SINFIELD: The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions recently reaffirmed its policy calling for the widest expansion of international trade, including trade with China and Soviet Russia. What were the reasons for that decision?

JACK STANLEY: Primarily, the reasons were, that the Eastern countries have any amount of goods Britain needs, such as raw materials and foodstuffs. In return they are prepared to take a certain quantity of textiles and machinery of all descriptions.

For example, China requires tinplate, industrial machinery, diesel engine pumps for industrial purposes, electrical dynamos, gear cutters, mercury rectifiers, and a whole range of similar goods.

These were wanted in the late months of last year and this year the Chinese were inquiring about machines to the value of £7 million.

In March this year they required 8,000 tons of tinplate and other goods to the value of £600,000.

Between July, 1952, and February 1953, they could have bought antibiotics, such as penicillin, and other goods to the value of £2 million. They also wanted cables to the tune of £500,000.

An agreement, signed by representatives of the Chinese Import and Export Corporation and a team of British businessmen, in Peking, on July 6, provided for two-way trade amounting to £30 million.

This trade included metal goods,

mechanical appliances, tools and instruments, from Britain, in return for vegetable oils, animal products, egg products, tea, milk and handicrafts.

The agreement was subject to Board of Trade approval.

BIG ORDERS

Between February and July 1953, Czechoslovakia wanted plasma drying plant, while textiles and other items, to the value of £750,000, could not be provided for them because of the non-availability of the necessary licenses for compensating food products.

In February this year, Hungary required between 4,000-5,000 tons of special tinplate and was prepared to pay £350,000.

The USSR, also in February this year, wanted £250,000 worth of cables, and in July required cables, copper strands, and trolley wire to the value of £2,500,000. They required, too, woollen and rayon piece goods to the value of £2,500,000 in return for plywood.

The examples are only a few, emphasizing the sort of trade that could be done if licenses were granted.

SINFIELD: The 1952 Trades Union Congress democratically adopted a resolution urging measures by the Government to develop trade with China, the USSR and other Eastern countries. But in its recent declaration the General Council said that some "slight expansion of trade might be achieved by a careful review of policy on exports banned or restricted for strategic reasons. . . . Was the Council justified?

STANLEY: No, because it appears that the Council has no intention of operating Congress policy unless pressed. In view of the Council's attitude, therefore, trade unionists can be forgiven if they place no reliance on its professed desire to see full employment in

those industries which would specially benefit from East-West trade.

SINFIELD: The General Council also said that East-West trade had often been a propaganda issue rather than a business proposition. Was that a fair assessment of the position?

STANLEY: I have yet to learn of any business proposition where there is not some propaganda attached. But in the light of our experiences in the early '30s, this is not a propaganda issue: it is positively a bread-and-butter one.

SINFIELD: If Britain delivered capital goods, such as engineering and electrical equipment, to countries like China the Peoples' Democracies and the USSR, would we damage our own long-term export market prospects?

STANLEY: I do not think so. It will be decades before India and China, for example, can get even near to their required industrialization.

As the countries of the East become more industrialized, and the wages and conditions of their workers improve, they will turn even more to the West for many things they need by virtue of that development.

We, in Britain, could be their best customers. We have the priceless asset of skill at our fingertips, but if we do not accept the opportunities open to us, then the Eastern countries will obviously go elsewhere.

SINFIELD: It is important for Britain to renounce the trade restrictions imposed by the American Battle Act, banning trade with Socialist countries? If so, why?

STANLEY: Yes, most certainly. If our industries, particularly the engineering sections, are to sur-

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THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

The Case of the Workers In Alaska's Canneries

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, entitled "Police State Terror."

"We believe that no useful purpose can be served by such a second examination. The requirement appears to us to be burdensome, valueless, and discriminatory."—James P. Davis, Director, Office of Territories, U. S. Department of Interior.

An illustration of how the Immigration and Naturalization Service seeks to use the deportation laws for anti-labor and racist purposes is provided by the unrelenting attack on Filipino-Americans who work in the Alaska canneries.

In the 1930's, Filipino Americans working in the Alaska canneries from May to August were paid \$25 a month. They were shipped to Alaska from Seattle like cattle, on rotten boats. Their living and working conditions in Alaska were sub-human.

Today, these workers are paid \$300 a month, plus overtime and bonuses. Their working and living conditions in Alaska are protected by union contract.

Local 37, ILWU, of Seattle, is the union that has won these conditions.

For many years, the employers tried to destroy this local union without success. About four years ago, the Immigration and Naturalization Service entered the picture. Hundreds of members of the local union, most of them non-

citizens, were questioned by the Service. They were promised that they would not be deported if they informed against the leaders of the union.

The Service failed to recruit any stoolpigeons.

However, the president and business agent of the local union, as well as three members of the executive board and four rank-and-file members, were arrested in deportation proceedings. Denaturalization proceedings were initiated against two former members of the union when they refused to become stoolpigeons.

Local 37 remained united in the face of this employer-inspired attack.

All else failing, the Justice Department now has the Walter-McCarran Law as a new anti-labor weapon. Section 212 (d)(7) provides that any person, not a citizen of the United States, traveling from Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands to the continental United States must be examined as though entering the country for the first time and can be excluded. Any non-citizen excluded—without charges and without a hearing—can be deported immediately to his or her country of birth.

This means that members of Local 37, permanent residents of the United States, face automatic

deportation if they are excluded when they return here after working in Alaska, despite the fact that they may have lived most of their lives in this country.

For most members of Local 37 this creates serious problems. Working in the Alaska canneries represents to them an important source of income. To many, it is their only source of income. This is one of the means whereby they have supported themselves and their American families—for 20 or 25 years. Now it may mean either starvation or possible deportation.

To Local 37, it means another chapter in its fight against the employer and his agents. This time, its very existence is at stake.

This is an extension of the procedure used by the Justice Department to frame Charles Chaplin and force him into self-exile.

While Filipino-American members of Local 37 never actually

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Primary

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defeat Impellitteri. The mayor, identified and associated beyond any doubt with most reactionary clique in the Democratic Party, headed by James A. Farley, could not possibly turn back this tide.

American for Democratic Action, although the major influence in the Liberal Party, whose candidate is Rudolph Halley, endorsed Wagner at the weekend for the primary election in the Democratic Party. The Liberals have no primary contest.

AREAS OF EMPHASIS

With the largest enrollment of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn, where the Sutherland machine could manipulate "areas of emphasis" as one district leader put it, Wagner campaigners were openly charging that Sutherland was "laying low" on primary turnouts in such districts as Brownsville, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Crown Heights, Brighton Beach, Bensonhurst, Boro Park, Flatbush and Williamsburg.

These are the sections where Wagner most likely would receive his heaviest vote, judging from tremendous pro-Roosevelt majorities rolled up in those communities in past elections and the defeat of Farley-McCarthy candidates in recent years.

This pro-Impellitteri strategy was also being used in Queens and to some extent in Manhattan districts where Democratic leaders bolted the Wagner camp and switched to the mayor.

LABOR SUPPORT

At Wagner headquarters, Ed Curley, the trade union campaign manager, expressed confidence that labor would bring out the vote for the candidate. In recent days, unions have begun to develop somewhat more activity behind Wagner in the primaries as reflected in Thursday's noon-hour rally of the CIO Transport Workers Union, CIO taxicab workers and other labor manifestations of support.

The City CIO Council and many AFL unions have urged defeat of Impellitteri as the enemy of labor and the stooge of Gov. Dewey.

While the fare issue continues to be the major issue in the campaign, along with such others as the 15 percent rent increase, the sales tax boost, failure to raise civil service salaries, and City Hall attacks on civil liberties, the Wagner forces have been content mainly to place their fire on the corruption theme. Wagner has sought to link Impellitteri with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese and other underworld elements, leaving himself open to countercharges that his supporters, such as Tammany chief Carmine C. DeSapio, have had ties with Frank Costello.

Wagner in the main, evaded the real issues: the doublecross of the people's interest by Impellitteri in raising the fare to 15 cents through a Transit Authority deal with Gov. Dewey, the mayor's surrender on the rent fight, his espousal of McCarthyism and appointment of Joseph C. Cavallaro as Board of Education chairman, open advocate of book-burning, his support of Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan's anti-Negro police policy and whitewash deal with the FBI to cover such brutality cases.

Nor did Wagner raise the de-

mand, as he once was reported to have promised to do, that scandalous underassessments of big commercial and industrial properties in New York City be raised to their true valuation. Had Wagner disclosed the 1953 assessment figures of such estates, values underwritten by the Mayor's policies and which led directly to the city's fiscal crisis, he would have mustered wider public support and forced Impellitteri to run for cover.

For instance here are some property valuations comparing 1932 and 1953 assessments:

	1932	1953
N. Y. Life Insur. Co.	\$1,100,000	7,900,000
Ch. Bakery Bldg.	23,750,000	11,000,000
N. Y. Stock Exch.	23,750,000	79,000,000
40 Wall St. Bldg.	15,500,000	11,500,000
Hotel Statler	27,500,000	23,000,000
E. H. Macy	27,500,000	23,000,000

In these figures lie the kernel of the fiscal issue and the crux of the Impellitteri-Dewey deal. Rather than raise the values of these monopoly-controlled properties to their true worth and bring in anywhere from \$60 to \$125 million more annually to the city's coffers, Impellitteri and Dewey's Wall Street colleagues deliberately kept the assessments below actual valuations and brought on an artificial fiscal crisis which led directly to the bipartisan Transit Authority gouge as the "only solution" to the "ghost town" which Impellitteri conjured up in his budget message as the alternates to an authority.

The American Labor Party has been the only party in the field to consistently expose this scandal and last Sept. 3 its mayoralty candidate, Clifford T. McAvoy, released these underassessments.

So far none of the mayoralty aspirants, either Democratic, Republican or Liberal, have challenged McAvoy's charges nor denied them.

Canvassers

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Party after we presented George Blake Charney as a leading member of the Communist Party and a Smith Act victim.

In one house whose tenants were mainly Irish Americans, the canvassers obtained two signatures and a lot of encouragement. Here, too, those who did not sign wanted to know more about what the Communist Party stood for. At one apartment in this house a man whom they describe as speaking with a Harvard accent and wearing pince nez glasses answered the door and winced when they introduced themselves and their candidate. But he quickly recovered and responded:

"My ancestors fought in the American Revolution and we have always believed that everyone has a right to run for office and have his say in this country."

After saying that, this son of the American Revolution reached for and signed the petition.

The canvassers had two regrets:

"If we only had had some more literature, and especially if we had had some literature in the Spanish language."

And the wife, looking up from tending the baby, said:

"This just goes to prove that the people have much more sense than McCarthy gives them credit for having. Can you imagine? The people were actually glad to see us. And we will be glad to go right back, only this time we will have literature."

World of Labor

(Continued from Page 4)

American labor movement do about it?

Will American unionists just wait and watch until Adenauer completes his course, and the job will be once again help for victims of fascism?

A GREAT DEAL depends on immediate reaction from U. S. labor. In the first place we cannot escape responsibility for the

fact that it is our government that is steering the course for this revival of fascism. Pressure upon the Eisenhower government is pressure at the real source of Adenauer policy.

Second, if the German workers see real encouragement from labor in the U. S., they too will resist more vigorously against the effort to seize their unions.

Thirdly, we ought to see that the Adenauer pattern is merely a further extension of the Eisenhower GOP-Dixiecrat pattern labor can hardly challenge the latter at home without fighting its manifestations abroad.

Finally, remembering what the advent of fascism meant to the world not very long ago, American labor cannot be indifferent to its revival, especially in Germany. American labor cannot afford to mark time on this issue.

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)

the American Communist Party and 3,000 others are "sympathizers." Sharp blasts against this latest wrinkle in the drive against the Christian churches came from Harry F. Ward, Methodist leader; Rev. Willard Uphaus, peace leader, and the Rev. Lee H. Ball, of Irvington, New York. All denied the charge and hit the Congressional inquisition.

DR. WARDS LETTER

Dr. Ward, in a letter to Rep. Harold Velde, the Un-American Committee's chairman, declared:

"With no evidence but the wild words of paid professional informers, you are asking members of Congress to believe that their ministers have for years secretly violated their ordination vows by engaging in concealed political infiltration. You are thus creating an atmosphere of suspicion, which, if allowed to grow, will destroy the mutual relations between members and their ministers upon which Protestantism rests. . . . Let me further warn you that the road you are traveling goes far beyond the Protestant Churches. It leads to the same restrictions on sections of Catholicism and Judaism. . . ."

The McCarthy sub-committee hearings come as the UN prepares to honor a recent decision of an International Tribunal which ordered the reinstatement of several discharged UN employees and the payment of back salaries to many others. These cases are inherited from the time that former Secretary General Trygve Lie was obliging Senatorial witchhunters and firing UN employees of American origin.

McCarthy's menace to the UN is reflected in recent threats by Sen. Alexander Wiley, of the U. S. delegation, that the U. S. government will refuse to pay its dues to the UN unless the decision of the International Tribunal is nullified.

Groundwork for the fantasies that are expected today was laid in Washington on Friday as McCarthy's sub-committee gave a field day to John Lautner, admitted FBI agent expelled from the Communist Party in January, 1950.

Lautner testified under oath that Joel Remes, said to be an American Communist, is on the staff of Poland's UN delegation. Polish sources, making no secret of the fact, said Remes is a documentation clerk with the delegation. UN circles were hardly astounded by this news since almost all delegations at the UN employ Americans in technical, secretarial and public relations capacities.

Another sensation which ruffled no one at the UN was Lautner's charge that Joseph R. Starobin, one of the Daily Worker's correspondents at UN, had been a "liaison officer" between the United Nations and the American Communist Party until 1949.

According to the newspaper versions Starobin had been responsible for placing American Communists in UN jobs, including jobs in the U. S. delegation at the UN. Lautner had Starobin "operating in Indo-China," evidently not realizing that The Worker's veteran newspaperman had returned from a European and Far Eastern trip five weeks ago.

Commenting on Lautner's testimony, Starobin said: "I haven't seen the full text of Lautner's tales, but there is nothing at all in what he says. If I remember correctly, Abe Lincoln had a phrase about 'never getting into a squinting match with a skunk.'"

Two Jewish leaders yesterday charged the House Un-American Activities Committee with "shocking and frightening betrayal of elementary public responsibility" in airing charges that the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Judah Magnes "collaborated with Communism."

"The Congressional committees have evidently decided to become forums for defaming the dead as well as the living," they said.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi Maurice N. Eisenrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, made the reply to testimony before the Un-American Committee that the late Jewish leaders were among 600 clergymen "who carried out the instructions of the Communist Party or collaborated with it."

Benjamin Citlow included the late Rabbi Wise and Dr. Magnes on his stoolpigeon list of clergymen.

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Germany

(Continued from Page 3)

the hand of the Vatican was seen behind the anti-labor move, in collusion with that of the U. S. High Commission and the West German banking and industrial monopolies.

CLERICAL FASCISM

Characteristically, the Socialist

Classified Ads

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leaders of the trade union federation, headed by Walter Freitag, threw up the white flag at the first sign of trouble. Instead of rallying the workers to fight Adenauer's ultimatum, Freitag and his associates published a manifesto hailing Adenauer's victory as a "free expression" of the German people's will.

Restoration of the feudal handicraft guilds in the U.S. zone was seen as another step toward clerical fascism.

In the early days of the Occupation, the U.S. position was that the guilds formed one of the major obstacles to the development of democratic social and political forms. The guilds formed a bulwark of Hitler's rule, as a middle class stronghold interconnected with the great cartels.

Vatican encyclicals on labor have encouraged the restoration of guilds. They were a base for Mussolini's corporate state.

TRUSTS DEMANDS

The banking and industrial monopolies' ultimatum, delivered through Handelsblatt, called for the following policies: (1) Erhard's appointment to a dominant position in the Adenauer government; (2) a "tax reform," with the burden greater on the workers; (3) a drive to expand foreign trade; (4) greater participation of "free enterprise" in housing; (5) sale of all state-owned industries to private interests.

Rubber

(Continued from Page 3)

want it to remain the land of the FREE."

PRO-NAZI DEALINGS

Describing the senator's pro-Nazi dealings, the URW study pointed out: "McCarthy championed the cause of Nazi SS men who laughingly murdered 150 American prisoners and 100 Belgian citizens in cold blood. McCarthy was inspired and supported in his defense of the Malmedy massacre by pro-Nazi Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee industrialist, who refused to hire Negroes, Jews or Catholics. Harnischfeger was impressed by Hitler before the war and advocated a negotiated peace with Germany during the conflict."

The study also analyzed McCarthy's voting record and reported that he: (1) voted to kill the anti-polltax bill by voting to adjourn the Senate; (2) voted against labor and for the NAM on the Taft-Hartley law; (3) voted against social security; (4) voted against TVA and with the private power lobby; (5) voted against public housing and with the real estate lobby; (6) voted against medical aid to education and with the AMA; and (7) voted to give away \$50 billion in oil to three states."

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Class in Journalism

(Continued from Page 2)
nese Communist to be Little Lord Fauntleroy in the matter of prisoner treatment, but we ought to be aware now, if we were not before, that we have been and still are dealing with a regime that is essentially savage.

AND THEN COMES the old one. "Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that not all of the prisoners have been returned... there is still the astonishing discrepancy between our 'missing' lists and the Communist prisoner lists... there are still some eight thousand Americans... entirely unaccounted for by the Communists."

This is dirty yellow journalism, a term you wouldn't ordinarily think of in connection with the august Times.

The fact which every soldier knows is that in every war in history, and even more so in modern war with its high blasting explosives, and fluid movements, the majority of those "missing in action" are actually killed in action with bodies not recovered. The Times knows this full well, but can't even muster the partial decency to say something like... though many of these may be dead as usual in such cases... No, eight thousand unaccounted for by the Communists.

This calculating stimulation of hatred (among those who don't know the facts) has a reason. And here it is:

"When these things are borne in mind it may be better understood why the processes of prisoner exchange have not created a confident atmosphere in which the forthcoming political conference can be approached. The 'Big Switch' could be a useful object lesson for some of the wishful thinkers who still believe that all that is required for the solution of Asia's problems is for the United States and President Syngman Rhee to be sweetly reasonable."

So let's not have any hopes in the forthcoming peace conference.

and, above all, let's not be reasonable or expect Syngman Rhee to be reasonable.

ONE MORE NOTE for the schools of journalism.

In this editorial on prisoners of war, the Times does not mention two official, but little publicized statistics which tell volumes about the comparative handling of prisoners of war, certainly a statistic which ought to be in a thoughtful, truthful editorial summary of the prisoner returns.

The official figure of UN soldiers who died in North Korean prison camps is 1,022. The official figure of Korean and Chinese soldiers who died in UN prison camps (figure supplied by the UN command) is 8,440. Facts.

Another thing which those who want to estimate the Times as a newspaper these days should know is the fact that they did not dare print a letter from a reader who then sent it to this paper in anger at the Times' suppression.

It was an eloquent and fact-filled document by a Mr. John M. Lawrence asking: "Is this not a time for Christian contrition and repentance?" and pointing out that the openly boasted of saturation bombing of every Korean city and town by our Air Force, with the burning of every grain farm and food warehouse "caused us to kill our own," for "how then could the Communists have possibly provided adequate food for their own people and our GIs?"

So much for the ethics of the "Times" "Big Switch." It should be mentioned in the interests of journalistic fairness that not every paper in town took the same tack on the conclusion of the prisoner exchange. The Herald Tribune, for example, wound up its editorial with a sane sentence reflecting the feelings of the majority of people and highlighting the duplicity of the Times: "That things have progressed smoothly thus far gives hope, at least, that the next stages will present no insuperable difficulties."

China

(Continued from Page 1)

and ensured fulfillment by the two belligerent sides in Korea alone."

2. The Assembly allowed itself to be "dominated" by the U. S. in providing for a two-sided rather than a round-table conference. The U. S. and "the Syngman Rhee clique of South Korea are clamoring about withdrawing from the political conference" after 90 days. If the UN persists in demanding a two-sided conference, "such a step is bound to serve the purpose of their premeditated design to wreck the conference."

3. "We warmly welcome" the invitation to the Soviet Union. "However, it must be noted that the Soviet Union is not a belligerent nation, but is a neutral nation outside of the two belligerent sides." The Soviet invitation thus "already recognized the necessity of inviting other nations concerned."

4. Because other neutrals have not been invited, China "is not a position to give full agreement to the resolutions" of the Assembly. The question of composition "can only be settled through joint negotiation" and China and North Korea should be invited to the forthcoming Assembly for this purpose.

5. The conference should be made up of all belligerents on the two sides in Korea "and the following invited neutral nations concerned: the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma." The coming Assembly should confirm the majority

vote in the Political Committee for inviting India.

6. Any decisions of the political conference "must obtain the unanimous agreement of both belligerent sides in Korea."

7. Only after the dispute over composition has been settled through negotiations at the UN should the two belligerent sides get together to decide the time and place of the conference.

MURPHY ARROGANT

Murphy, speaking to the American Association for the United Nations, a private organization, foreshadowed a battle over reconsidering the question in the UN. He said: "We see no reason whatsoever for inviting the Chinese Communists to appear before the General Assembly."

Murphy indicated the State Department intended to oppose UN consideration of the political conference even if Peking had not rejected the State Department plan. He said the General Assembly will be "appropriately informed" and will not be prevented from exercising its influence at the right time.

Murphy's speech was expected to irk UN delegations with its assumption of State Department power to use the UN when convenient and keep it in its place when not convenient to use it.

Dulles' assistant also expressed confidence the UN voting majority would defeat any attempt to accord membership to People's China. And he indicated the main line of the State Department's program for the eighth session of the General Assembly. He said "the UN should discuss the Soviet Union's retention of war prisoners and refusal to admit a UN probe of alleged 'slave labor camps.'"

Students Hold World Congress In Warsaw

WARSAW.—One of the largest international gatherings of students ever held has just completed an eight-day session in Warsaw. Known as the Third World Congress of Students, the meeting was sponsored by the International Students Union and was attended by 920 delegates and observers from 99 countries.

Participants expressed a wide diversity of social, political and religious views, but were agreed on a united approach in dealing with the special problems of students throughout the world.

Among the major discussions at panel and plenary sessions were the safeguarding of student interests, particularly their living standards. Much attention was paid to the need of students from colonial and underdeveloped countries.

Other discussions dealt with school curricula, the expansion of cultural exchange among students and the development of international student sports, with the possibility of organizing student Olympic Games.

Preparations for the Congress began months ago when groups of the ISU began meeting with students not affiliated to the organization but interested in fostering cooperation regardless of personal beliefs. In Norway, a special committee was established for international student cooperation while the Congress of the French National Union of Students decided to resume relations with the ISU.

Among the student leaders in the Polish delegation to the Congress was Stanislaw Soldek, a junior in the marine engineering department of the Gdansk College of Science and Technology. Until he entered the college, Soldek was a ship-construction worker.

Another delegate was Wanda Jablonska, representing the art schools of Lodz and a student at the State Drama School in that city. During the last war she worked as a seamstress, and after liberation was employed by the Arlekin Puppet Theatre.

Pawel Kostorz, student delegate from the Gliwice College of Science and Technology, was formerly a Silesian coal miner with an outstanding production record.

Hundreds of gifts were prepared for Congress delegates by Polish students. Sculpture, paintings and handicrafts were presented by the students from the University of Lodz and a Lodz Normal College prepared albums of photographs of Polish student life.

Guitar Course In Spanish

Grace Spokkord, director of the Music School, announces a new beginners course in folk guitar for Spanish-speaking children, teenagers and adults.

The course will give special attention to individual performance and group leadership. Repertoire includes the favorite folklore of various lands and covers two areas: 1—Simple guitar accompaniment for ballads. 2—The more decorative arrangements and rhythms of Latin-America and the West Indies. The course will meet the needs of teachers, group leaders, and vocalists. Students with some guitar background can also benefit by these classes.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

\$ from Yank Fan, Davis Cup, Question...

DODGER FANS (and that term includes Giant fans for the Series)—should we take money for the press drive from Yankee fans?

We are happy to record a \$5 contribution from one today to keep the best paper in the business going, and I know he won't want the five back when the Dodgers win the Series. (Heck, we'll take a contribution from old Casey Stengel himself.)

The money was accompanied by an interesting letter on baseball books. Here 'tis:

"Dear Lester—Enclosed is \$5 for the fund drive. Let me take the opportunity to suggest to you a few good books on baseball which I recently read. Great Negro Baseball Stars by A.S. (Doc) Young (Barnes, 1953) contains a lot of valuable information, not only about the current stars, but also on some of the old timers, such as Andrew Foster, Josh Gibson, Smokey Joe Williams and others. You probably can get it from the Public Library. (Haven't seen it in MY branch—will go after it—L.R.)

"In spite of some weaknesses, I found Mark Harris' recent novel, 'The Southpaw,' extremely enjoyable. As far as I can tell it reflects life on a major league ball club quite well, and is written in a very colorful, sometimes too colorful, style.

Finally, let me recommend Robert Smith's book, 'Baseball.' It is by far the best book on baseball I've ever read, and is well worth doing a column on after the World Series. I don't remember the publisher, but it was written about 1947, and I could probably lend you my copy if you're interested. Briefly—it is a history of the game, written from a fan's viewpoint with great warmth for baseball and excellent literary style. It contains excellent chapters on the structure of professional baseball, and on Negro players.

"As ever,

"Reluctant Yankee Fan."

LET ME QUICKLY agree with Reluctant Yankee Fan on the Smith book. It is by far the best I have read on baseball. I remember in reading it a few years ago I had to constantly fight off the impulse to sit down and write the author telling him—yes, that's right, isn't that true, and about the skinny little kid on my block who was so marvellously like a kid described in the book, his passionate love and zeal for the game making him a so much better player than he seemed to be or had a right to be—spitting ludicrously in the tattered old glove and piping, "Make a bitter out of him, we're all behind you."

Joe Kelly his flame was and he died in Germany early in 1945 in combat. Met him once in adulthood before the war, and it was nice to find he was a good union man. "No more lots in the old neighborhood," I remember him saying ever so sadly as we reminisced.

Getting a little off the subject here. Anyhow, if you want to share your love for baseball, Robert Smith is certainly your man in "Baseball."

Hope to review the other two in the near future.

Thanks for the \$5, which brings the Scoreboard up to \$155. Let's go, folks. I suppose you might say it's really for more ballfields for the Joe Kellys and less guns, for that's what this paper is fighting for.

I KNEW IT would come and here it is. "Who do you think will win the Davis Cup now?" asks L. S. "I think the Aussies are licked now."

Yes, along about now I bet Australia would dearly love to repudiate Messrs. Sedgman and MacGregor for the big matches Down Under in December. With what seems like an unmistakable emergence into the top flight by Tony Trabert, it's hard to see how the talented 18-year-olds, Hoad and Rosewall, can hold off Tony and Seixas. The phenomenal kids are still kids. (A relative, sports term, 18-year-old readers.)

However, there'll be no inclination to hand it over to our boys without a fight. For one thing, and sort of forgotten in the new development, the doubles team of Rose and Hartwig looked so much better than any American combination in winning the nationals that it seems reasonable to expect them to keep that Australian specialty in the Davis Cup. That means Hoad and Rosewall could win it all by splitting the four singles matches. It COULD be that the kids are a little homesick and over-tensioned and with a few months back home could get tougher than they were at Forest Hills.

Sounds like dodging the issue. Leave us not dodge. I think it's the U.S. to win it back. It's hard to imagine Trabert in his new form losing to either Aussie, and Seixas is certainly good for one of his two. You'd think.

Say, wouldn't it be fun to throw into the ashcan all that "pro" and "amateur" mullarkey and let the best tennis players in the two countries battle it out? Sedgman, MacGregor and the youngsters for them, Jack Kramer, maybe Dick Gonzales, and the "current bunch for us.

ANOTHER QUESTION—"Whatever became of that catcher who was the first Negro player signed by the White Sox some years back and was supposed to be so good?"

The questioner means Sam Hairston, signed in 1950 when the Southside campaign broke through. At least up to now, it looks like Hairston turned out to be a minor league player, though a good minor league player. He is still at Colorado Springs in the Western League, Class A, and this year was voted the league's Most Valuable Player award on the strength of improved defensive work and a .343 batting average. He may make an upward move of some kind for '54 after that.

DASTARDLY OBJECTIVE Dep't: From the N.Y. Herald Tribune, quoting a returned American prisoner, Col. Mihurin:

"Their objective (the Chinese) is to bring bacteriological warfare to the attention of the world, bring it before the United Nations and get it outlawed, just as the Reds want atomic warfare outlawed. Horrors!! Those terrible people! What they want to do!

Fight Baldwin Locomotive Layoffs, 'Economy' Drive

EDDYSTONE, Pa.—The widespread drop in locomotive and heavy equipment production has hit hard at the giant Baldwin locomotive plant here. Baldwin, which accounts for 40 percent of domestic locomotive production, has sharply cut its output of diesels, in line with similar action taken by its chief competitors, General Motors and American Locomotives.

This coincides with a sharp drop in U. S. Army tank production, resulting in layoffs of more than 600 workers. Meanwhile, there are persistent rumors that more and bigger layoffs of workers in civilian equipment are imminent.

The Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., however, is trying to maintain its record profit level, despite

production cutbacks, by launching an "economy" drive. This has meant an assault on the jobs and conditions of its 10,000 workers, members of the CIO Steelworkers Union.

The workers are retaliating with a strong fight back spirit.

Their resistance drew public attention when 1,000 workers in a machine and erecting shop pulled a sitdown, protesting removal of a shop dispensary. The company had eliminated the dispensary months ago "to cut expenses."

THEY HAVE little sympathy for the company's "economy" pleas. They know their wage rates are among the lowest of heavy industrial workers in this area. Many workers are urging the union leadership to set their sights on a wage demand higher than the 8 1/2 cents won in basic steel, especially in view of the fact that some 14 cents wage increases have been won in nearby plants.

Several major weaknesses hinder the Baldwin fight to preserve their hard-won wages and working conditions. One is the fact that four separate CIO Steel locals represent the 10,000 production and office workers at the plant. The locals at this point work closely together only during contract negotiations. They have yet to develop joint lines of action to meet the company's "economy" drive which is hitting the workers in all four locals and which in some cases has provoked factional warfare.

Secondly, the CIO Steel Union leadership has yet to project a fighting program to meet the growing layoff situation. In particular nothing is being done by official union bodies to promote peaceful trade relations with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China, which could provide vast markets for the type of heavy industrial equipment made at Baldwin. Old timers in the plant recall how hundreds of jobs went down the drain when contracts for steam locomotive equipment were cancelled when the "cold war" embargo on trade with the Soviet Union was launched soon after World War II.

The Eisenhower Administration's pro-war policies in Germany, backed by U. S. big business, have meant a loss of jobs for Baldwin workers.

THE SITDOWN was provoked when a worker was injured on the job and was unable to receive prompt attention. The protest action, which halted production for varying periods for several days, won restoration of the dispensary.

Similar demonstrations on a smaller scale have hit most Baldwin shops. Reports of a growing tide of shop struggles on such issues as wage inequities, violations of seniority rights, harsh disciplinary measures, etc., are widespread throughout Eddystone and nearby Chester, where many Baldwin workers live.

One such "economy" measure which has particularly outraged Baldwin workers was the elimination of more than 150 plant service jobs. This work is being farmed out to outside contractors, while the laid-off workers, some with as many as 20 years seniority, walk the streets.

The layoffs and "economy" measures are masterminded by the new Baldwin president, Edward C. Hopkinson, Jr., head of the Drexel & Co. financial group and a leading figure in the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

They have been timed to coincide with negotiations on wage in-

creases demanded by the union under the Sept. 10 wage re-opener clause. Baldwin, adept at sowing confusion and division in the shops, is hoping to demoralize its workers by holding layoffs and more stringent "economy" measures as the price of militant struggle for wage increases.

BALDWIN workers who have seen the company pull similar stunts many times over the years, know the company has raked in a net profit of \$3,896,997 or 81 cents a common share, for the first six months of 1953. This compares to a net profit of \$3,106,973 or 65 cents a common share raked in during the same period of 1952.

It is well known here that Baldwin lost a huge order for diesel locomotives for India when it was underbid by a German firm, which is being financed by U.S. capital. The fight against making Western Germany a colony of U. S. imperialism and the resultant low wage scales existing there, consequently have an important meaning to Baldwin workers.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 5)

leave United States territory, Charles Chaplin was permitted to leave the United States for a visit to Europe with a re-entry permit—a "promise" that he would be allowed to re-enter the country. But, no sooner was Chaplin on the high seas than Attorney-General McGranery announced that Chaplin would not be permitted to re-enter the country!

Charles Chaplin was "deported" from the United States without a single verifiable charge ever being made against him. The charges against Chaplin were based on slander, gossip, and prejudice. Attorney General McGranery performed disgracefully, permitting himself to become an agent for the character assassins.

The Nazis in Germany displayed a similar lack of concern as to how the peoples of the world would look on their frameups and double-dealings.

Here again a reactionary procedure is extended to include new victims.

First, a non-citizen is barred from returning ("deported") when he goes to Europe for a visit after having lived here 40 years.

Then, legal residents are to be barred and deported—even though they never actually leave the United States. This is the manner in which people are to be treated by the Justice Department under the Walter-McCarran Law.

(To Be Continued)

Poll

(Continued from Page 2)

a petty politician (Harby) who has thrown his weight around to oppose almost anything in the interests of the people," charged Berman.

"I am surprised at the unanimous vote of the council with the so-called 'liberal bloc' joining in the exclusion of a daily newspaper from the council press section. It indicates the amount of intimidation that exists in the age of McCarthyism."

"Many of those who voted for this resolution are people who know better," concluded Berman, "and whose action here must be opposed and protested to the limit."

Lewis Stone Dies At Age of 74

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 13. — Lewis Stone, 74-year-old actor, died of a heart attack last night while chasing three boys who were wrecking his lawn furniture.

The boys, ranging in age from 13 to 15 years, were taken into custody by police and later released in custody of their parents.

Stone had a colorful career before he became a stage and movie star.

Pacific

(Continued from Page 2)

was in excess of \$5,000 and put him afoul of the law.

Three of McCarthy's "boys" decided to get the tell-tale letter back at all costs. Fedder, in his testimony before a Senate investigating committee, told a harrowing tale of being taken for an all-night ride, in which McCarthy's agents threatened him with dire consequences if he didn't return the letter, and finally intimidated him into signing a statement that Butler owed him nothing.

HE KNEW

Of Butler's relations with Jonkel of Chicago and others brought in through the intervention of McCarthy, a Senate investigating committee observed acidly:

"Candidate Butler was fully aware of the outside influences in his campaign. He knew that his campaign manager was not a legal resident of the State of Maryland, although the Maryland law requires that a campaign manager be a legal resident of the state."

"As one of the prominent lawyers of Maryland, Senator Butler can be presumed to know the election laws of his state—particularly since he was a candidate in an election."

AN FBI MAN

Velde is one of the FBI's gifts to Congress. An Illinois lawyer, he joined the Army's Signal Corps in 1942, but received his discharge a year later to go to work for the FBI's sabotage and counter-espionage division. He served a year as wire-tapping specialist in the San Francisco area.

He enjoys the distinction of being the first to propose an inquisition of the American clergy. After that exploit, Time Magazine suggested that "he (Velde) is not one of the FBI's brighter products. A Congressman who thinks he is going to investigate churches needs to pound the beat a while before he gets promoted to the plain-clothes squad."

Maybe Velde took the hint, and decided that investigating labor, fair game in Time's eyes, is like pounding the beat.

As for the two California state Senators trying to break into the labor-investigations field, one falls right into the Congressional pattern.

A state AFL report on the 1953 legislative session, rates Abshire with a solitary "good" vote-out of 17 key chances. He was absent once, and voted against labor on 15 test issues.

Burns, the Fresno undertaker, strays from the established pattern. On the test votes used by the AFL, he comes out "good" nine times, "bad" seven times, and absent once. In the legislature, he applies his mortuary experience most energetically to civil liberties.

CIO Report Hits Fear Hysteria

DETROIT.—Alarmed by attacks on democratic liberties by McCarthyism, State CIO leaders Gus Scholle and Barney Hopkins warn in their annual report, CIO members must not join in any McCarthy hysteria.

Their report said in part . . . "We are attempting to make our members aware of the fact that unless the rights of every person are protected, no person's rights are secure. A case in point is the flare-up of violence in Florida which began as a campaign of intimidation of Negroes, but before it ended involved a series of overt acts against Jewish and Catholic places of worship."

They state that because the CIO recognizes the fight for human rights is not an isolated problem, but is an integral part of CIO activity, CIO people must include discussions of work on Civil Rights in all of their day to day activities.

"We must never forget that there are strong and selfish interests at work which would urge us to give up our freedoms under the guise of saving them. Too, there are those who would eliminate our democratic processes through the establishment of thought control and be subverting honest educational processes into propaganda dissemination," the CIO leaders wrote.

Trade

(Continued from Page 5)

vive, all these humiliating U. S. bans must go.

We must remember that, at the same time as our exports are banned, to the detriment of our trade, America is selling her goods in many directions, even in previously held British markets.

SINFIELD. Mr. Harold Wilson, MP former president of the Board of Trade, in the Labor government, has said that enlarged East-West trade would assist to create the confidence necessary to convert a period of peaceful co-existence into real peace.

On the other hand, the General Council says the 1952 Congress resolution, declaring such trade will improve the present international situation, is to put the cart before the horse. What do you think?

STANLEY: I agree with Wilson and disagree with the General Council. Once you trade with other people; a measure of mutual respect is developed; and if such trade is essential to mutual economic existence, there is less likelihood of either party being foolish enough to damage their relationship.

This is all to the good, because it provides the basis for firmer friendship.

But the only way to ensure lasting peace is for all nations to cut armaments drastically, and finally to eliminate capitalism—the system that profits from war.



New Evidence

* Atom expert Dr. Ralph Lapp declares there was no A-secret; Rosenbergs couldn't have given Russia A-bomb.

* There is proof the prosecution made a deal for perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

New Strength

* From coast to coast America's conscience speaks . . . in the press . . . letters to the editor . . . on public platforms . . . in opinion polls . . . America demands the TRUTH.

New Trial

* A new trial can be won for Morton Sobell. America will learn the truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

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